Dem Om Own Correspondent. LONDON, Jan. 2, 1657.

The Neufchatel question is still far from being arranged, and entails considerable cost on both Pressis and Switzerland. Mr Fay, the American Chargé at Berne, is very busy in offering his good offices for a reasonable settlement, and has gone to Berlin, where he hopes to be able to influence the King, with whom he was a favorite while attached to the Berlin Embassy. But Mr. Fay seems to forget that European Governments, jealous of the Meerce doctrine, which forms a plank of the Demoeratic platform, will always refuse the good offices of America in a purely European question; and though the present difficulty will probably soon find a peaceful solution, it will be rather owing to the good offices of England and France, backed by the epposition of the citizens of the Southern German States against the Prussian expedition, than to the audable exertions of the honorable Charge. King of Wartemberg is furious that the Standing Committee of his Diet has published a protest against the march of a Prussian army through Wurtemberg. He regards the document as a seditions encroachment on his sovereign rights. In fact, the present squabble shows again the deeprected ill-will of the Germans toward their Princes; for, while all the Princes of Southern Ger-Princes; fer, while all the Princes of Southern Germany most beartily applaud the King of Prussia for attacking Switzerland, their subjects are quite as hearily opposed to the extension of Prussian self-sonceit and pretensions, and to a purely monarchical war against the Republic of Switzerland. In Baden the communities of the Black Forest are signing petitions against the permission granted by the Grand Duke to the Prussians to make use of the Baden polyans in their march against Switzerland. The railways in their march against Switzerland. Austrian papers contain hints that, should the Neufchatel question lead to a collision, it might be Neufchâtel question lead to a collision, it might be a fit opportunity for the overthrow of the reforms introduced into Switzerland in 1847, and for the reëstablishment of the antiquated constitution of 1815, and for the expulsion of all the refugees. It is likewise rumored that, in case of an outbreak of hostilities, Austria, France and Bayaria would occupy certain portions of Switzerland as a "una-terial guaranty" preliminary to the reestablishment of the state of 1815. Now it is certain that there is no country in Europe which, since 1830, has made greater progress in material well-being and national education than Switzerland, and that the organization of f847 has accomplished the most desirable results, and has established a lasting bond of union between the different Cantons. But thi prosperity of a republic contiguous to Italy and outhern Germany has become an eyesore to the despots on account of the influence of on their own discontented populations, and they would therefore be but too happy to unloos; the union of 1847, and to play the less educated and Reman Catholic Cantons off against the more enlightened Protestant ones, in order to embarrass them all, as they did between 1830 and 1817 Still, the dangers of a war in Southern Germany are so everwhelming that they silence the desire of the German Princes to overturn the present constitution of Switzerland, and unite them all in the wish of a speedy arrangement of the Neufehatel question The official documents about the bombardment of Canton have reached England, and show how

wars are got up in the East. The real cause of the troubles is the desire of the British residents of Canton to get free access to the town of Canton and free and unrestricted intercourse with its inhab itants. Their right in this respect was acknowledged by the last treaty of peace, but the enforcement of the clause was put off by the Chinese autherities until the prejudices of the inhabitants should be overcome. Thus matters remained till should be overcome. Thus matters remained till 1847, when it was arranged that within two years the British merchants should have free intercourse with the Chinese all over the town The two years passed, but the prejudices were not yet overcome, and the British authorities did not feel authorized to go to war with China for the enforcement o such a paltry privilege, which affects only an execcdingly small portion of the English community The English Canton merchants nowever, turned trifling occurrence to their advantage for renewing the hostilities and enforcing the stipulated freedom of intercourse. The official notification of Consul Parkes, who is the mover of the whole war, acknowledges that "At Hong Kong, being a British "colony, it is competent for the owner of any "vessel of any country, when he shall have obtain-"ed the requisite security, to make application, "through the proper official channels, to the su-"preme authority, for a colonial register. Under this the vessel hoists a British ensign, and, the "register once issued, she is regarded in all re-"spects as a British vessel, while those on board
her become alike responsible to British control,
and entitled to British protection. The condi-"eated some months ago to the Governor-General" by the Minister Plenipotentiary, who is also gov-"ernor of the colony, and a translation of "cellency's dispatch." The Consul, however, omits

to say,
I That the Chinese authorities did not acknowledge the right of the British Consul to transform a Chinese ship, built in China and manned by a Chi-nese crew, into an English ship by a simple regis-

II. That this colonial registration was resorted to by Chinese fleeing from justice and trying to shield themselves by the British flag against their native authorities. The Chinese Governor-General alleges that pirates were among the crew of a "lorcha" thus registered, which was entered by the Chinese police, and its crew seized for re-sisting the action of the officers of peace. The Consul immediately demanded an apology and repa-ration, which, according to Chinese eliquotte, was entirely impossible. Still the Chinese Governortried to arrange the affair; he sent back eight of the seamen taken out of the lorcha, and reined only those against whom there were serious charges of piracy pending before h.m., and explained the incidents of the matter in a courteous letter. But the Consul had not the slightest intention of avoiding a collision; he assumed a haughty tone, sent back the poor Chinamen handed over to him, and demanded a letter of apology, the complete restoration of all the crew, pirates included, and a promise not to act in the same way in future. Of course the Chinese Governor-General did not comply with such terms, and accordingly the English eet commenced hostilities, captured and blew up forts, sunk the Chinese armed vessels, breached the wall and bombarded the town; while the Chinese remained on the defensive, on the express command of the Governor-General, who declares that be continues to adhere to the treaty between the two countries, openly proclaiming that the sudden attack of the English, without any previous decuniversal laws of nations, and especially of the treaty of peace. Such being the state of the case, what is the course of the great leading paper of England-The Times? It most coolly states that the treaty of 1845, between Queen Victoria and the Emperor of China, has been abrogated by the boutilities commenced by Sir M. Seymour and Comsul Parkes against Governor General Yeb, though the said hosulities were commenced without the authority of the Queen, and although it is entirely impossible that the Emperor of China should have approved beforehand of the acts of his Governor-Such is the morality of the English press, whenever there is an opportunity for extending the Chusan as being a better place for a thriving colony than Hong-Kong, and do not doubt that its cession must be the result of the new Chinese war got up by Mr. Parkes, but paid for by the well-taxed English nation, and entailing counties losses of mer and money upon the disturbed Chinese Empire.

Mr. Charles Morey, patentee of the vul India-rubber, an American gentleman at Paris, has been shot at Clichy, the Paris prison of debtors, by a mistake of the French sentinel, on the 30th December.

THE NEW BRITISH WAR WITH CHINA. BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

of Cantes could bear the reperte of guns, and see from the tope of the bourser smake rising from the direction of the barrier. It was the work of the Coronandel, tewing four gun-boats with red jackets on board. While passing the barrier, the form there opened fire apout her, and four of them were immediately captured, with but little resistance on the part of the Chinese, the guns all spiked, and the magazines and houses therein set on fire, and then abandoned by the capturers. By 2½ of clock p. m. the Coronandel got uppassed all the red jackets over to the Encounter, and landed the Admiral at Canton. About forty marines from the Encounter were landed on the merning of the field. Everything was then quiet. The Chinese did not seem to be at all excited. The better class of them were confident that the English could not go to the city. The Viceroy was busy all day in the field, reviewing his archers.

archers.
At noon of the Tid the Barracouts and the Sampson At noon of the 3 d the Barracouts and Passage, while the Core mandel landed 60 marines to protect the factories. When the reports of the guts from the factories and Barracouts were heard by the Chinese in the immediate vicinity of the factories, the alarm and excitement became great. The forts at the Macao Passage were all taken and the guns spiked, as also were three on the Sha-mirg and one on the Honan side—that just before the factories. There were no casulties or either side.

—that just before the factories, alties on either side.

On the same day, the Encounter anchored before the Factories; the Addiral's flag was riving in the Coromardel a little further up; the Calcutta, 81, was obliged to remain a good way below the second barrier; and the Sybilic was lying at Whampoa, with the Commodore's flag flying. The Barracours was lying abreast according to the a time.

the Sybille was lying at Whampon, with the Commodor's flag flying. The Barracouta was lying abreast the Sha ming fort. The Sampson could not for a time pass the barrier in the Macao Passage.

On the 23d a dota-hinent of about 100 marines was larded, and piled arms at the bottom of Old China street. The American marines (from the Portsmouth) had the custody of New China street, and had sentinels placed on all the outside. Treasure was being shipped off for Horg Kong, but many people only sent theirs on board the Canton (P. and O. steamer), which was to be off the factories until danger was imminent before on board the Canton (P. and O. steamer), which was to he off the factories until danger was imminent before moving. Some of the missionary ladies left on the 22d in the Spark for Macao. All the flags of the consuls, British included, were flying on the 23d, as if no hing had happened, heats' crews going out, and the usual promenaders doing their thousand steps. The British Consulate was, however, beset on the night of the 23d has been been detected. arge body of Chinese, who begged the Consu-ace. The Consul referred them to the Admiral.

On the 24th of O tober all save one of the river forts at and about Carton fell into the hands of our seamen and marines without loss. One bundred and seventy and marines without loss. One of the forts were burned, while others were held by our marines and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, sent up from Hong-Kong, under the command of Captain Rotton, R. A. A short time was now allowed to clapse to give opportunity for regotiation, but no advances were officially made on the Captain Rotton.

e part of the Chinese. On the 25th a strong body of Chinese tried to force China street, configuous to the factories, but were re-rulsed by our marines, with a loss of two killed and a veral wounded. The Chinese had by this time all several weunded. The Chinese had by this time all quitted the houses round the factories. All trade was of course stopped, and the merchants were rapidly shipping their treasure, books and valuables to Hong-Kong. The Company's chartered steamer Sir C. Forties fook down in one day 6 lacs, and the Canton took to Hong-Kong on the 25th 13 lacs and other valuables. The Chinese servants too; and compradores, all 1st the Berchants. The supplies of provisions ceased, and all had to be sent from Hong-Kong to Canton.

* The American steamer Camfa had three shots fired.

The American steamer Camfa had three shots fired at her on her way from Canton to Macao. Immediately the United States frigate Fortamouth was sent to destroy the fort, which was in the Macao passage.

About 11 o'clock on the Tith of October it became concerns the control of the c

generally known that soon after noon firing on the city would commence from the Encounter and Barracouta. The housetops is the English quarter were accordingly pretty well crowded. At 1 o coock precisely, ship time -1:10 p. m. by church clock—the Encounter threw her first shot, which went some 200 yards beyond the Yanam, the palace of the Government, at which it was aimed, raising a tremendous dust among the bricks and tiles. Her second and third shots, at intervals of five minutes, were simost exactly in the same place—although the signal, a red flag from a station over one or the ractories, gave them an indication of the aim being too high. At 1:10 p. m. the Barracouta, well up the river, threw her first at the square fort on the hill rorth of the city; but its effect could not be seen from the factories. Just about this time also the Encounter put her range, and shot three or four shells into the generally known that soon after noon firing on the city the factories. Just about this time also the Encounter pot her range, and shot three or four shells into the Governor's house, at five minute intervals, with admirable precision. The Barraconta fired at ten-minute intervals; one of her shells, the last apparently, bursting over one of the forts, gave out a fire balloon-like appearance, which continued for several minutes. A death-like sitince reigned throughout the whole place. The Chinese appeared to have settled down in determined apathy. At 2:40 p. m. the flag on the Yamua was hauled down; but as the Encounter could not see was banied down; but as the Encounter could not see even the flag-staff her firing continued. A shell from the Barracoula at 4 o'clock went plump into the white fort. The Chinese camp was believed to be close in the neighbor seed of the Tartar General's house, toward which the firing was mainly directed.

An eye witness of these events thus writes of the transactions of the wither.

"There were the usual rumors this morning as to the hour at which fire would be opened, and crowds of eager gazers covered the watch towers at the different hours. Preparations commenced as early as 10 o cock houses. Preparations commenced as early as 10 o cock on board the Encounter, and we saw what seemed the manning of the starboard bow gun, from which we supposed it was the intention to shell the comp in the neighborhood of the Tariar General's house. The aftermest starboard gun was taken, and run out of the stern port, the object of which was evidently to fire on the George of Grand's house. stern port, the object of which was evidently to are on the Governor-General's house. During this the Coromandel, which had been up the river to the back of the city, towing two bears with the blue ensigns, returned slowly to the neighborhood of the Barracouta and Enceunter, boats still in tow. There seemed to be a good deal of work going on among the steamers, but we share people could not make out what was being done. 10 and 11 o'clock passed, and no sign of active operations appearing to detain me at my lock-out after seeing the Admiral go off to the Encounter, I strolled into the garden. There were not many English or Americans about, but there were a good number of l'arsees and Moormen, with other foreigners. I waited there until they marched oil the relief guards of marines to the British Factory, Old China street, and the small advanced post in Now China street. The Americans guard all the factories China street. The Americans guard all the factories west of Old China street; but as they are not actively west of Old China street; but as they are not actively opposed to the Chinese at present, the advanced posts touching the Chinese, and covering their the American position, are held by the Brifsh marines. At noon, while talking to some of the officers, who seemed to know nothing of what hour the bon bardment was to commence, the Coromandel seamed down the river. As no thing was to be seen where I was, I walked off to visit the British guard in Old China street, which is the only one opening on to the tack streets, or rather, I should say, is the only one open to the back streets. There was not a single shop open in Old China street, except one or two shops at the upper end occupied by the seldiers, and in charge of the or two Chinese. In the selfiers, and in charge of one or two Chinese. In the street to the west, behind the factories, no one was to be seen; on that to the east a fee coolies were mov-ing things. After stopping to talk withthe officer for half an hour, I left, telling him I expected his guard would ing things. After scopping to talk with the officer for half an hour, I left, telling him I expected his guard would be the quietest of any during the day and so it turned out. On reaching my look-out in French Hong, I found the Barracouta had steamed up behind the city we could see her upper spars above he land; it was therefore evident her post was to shell the camp, and as the bow gan, a see pounder had been noisted out of the Erconnter into a boat, it was also apparent this last vessel was to direct her stiention of the Governor's house. After some short time of anxious suspense, at 1:10 a.m., the roar of the Erconnter's stern gan was beard, and in a record there was a cloud of dust knowled up from the Governor's residence; at a distance of seven minutes another shot followed, and in about eight minutes a shell was dropped in the same quarter, and burst beautifully a couple of sector citer into the Jarracouta and the same was rean slowly ascetding over the low hills which the twested from our sight. After one or two more stirgle shots from the Barracouta she ran fatther up. had the cessel from our sight. After one or two more single shots from the Barracount she ran faither upsuid leaving port of her spins in eight. The firing continued thus by single gaus from each ship until a little after a cicleck during which the Encounser fired twenty-five shots, and the Barracouta the sain number. I invalue there must have been considerable damage caused by the Encounter's five to the Cevernor's palace. About the moddle of the firing the Governor's two flags were taken down. As the firing was slow work, about 4 o'clock I persuaded a party to accompany me to the Datch Folly, to which gaus and anomaliate from the Encounter were being got into position, and their It's pounders were being got into position, and their an murition stowed away. There were about eights an in the stowed away. Here were need to gard men under command of a commander, hencemant and three junior officers. On going to the upper story of the house in the Fully, we found Commodire Elifot, Captain Hall of the Encounter, and Mr Consul Parkes watching the effect of the Encounter's fire on the Gov-ernor's house, which was close at hand, the water front ernor's house, which was close at hand, the water front only being distant about 200 yards. After sceing one of the guns get into position at an embrasare broken out of the wall facing the Governor's house, we left. The other gun will no doubt be pleased in the entrance way, on the same side, and bean will probably open fire to morrow. I sen full that both scenners fired only shell—if so, they could not have been very good to many did not brack I will not yourch for the name ber, but it is said that not more than one in six brack.

All I can say is, that I put down seven shells in tweaty-five rounds from the Encounter, which gives about one in three. Of the firing from the Barracouta, it was difficult to distinguish which actually burst, but I am certain that we had some very bad fuses, as I saw two shells burst in midway. One shell burst in the very midst of the fort on the hill and the gallant defenders rushed out in most admired disorder."

midst of the fort on the hill and the gallant defenders rached out in most admired disorder.

In the night of the 17th, eighteen men of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Rathen and a subaltera, went up to Canron in the Lily, and next morning book charge of the two 32-pounders placed in position the day before by the blue jackets on the Dutch Folly. Eighty marines and small arm-men, with Captain Keith Stewart and Lieutenant Caster, also went up the same night in the Coromandel. The land force, too, was increased by forty-five men from the United States ship Levart. Firing from the Dutch Folly (under the command of Captain Hall, of the Calcutts) commenced at about one o'clock on the 18th, at aimost point-blank range, in order to breach the wall. The Encounter, mean while, fired shell in excellent style. During this many in order to breach the wall. The Encounter, meanwhile, fired shell in excellent style. During this time the hights of Canton were covered with solidiers and the housefops with men—fearles apparently of the striking shot. In the first quarter of an hour eighteen shots were fired from the Dutch Folly, and a steady fire, getting slower by degrees, was continued till dark, the Encounter also throwing in a shell about till dark, the Encounter also throwing in a shell about every quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The result of the fire was, that the Governor-General's house was set on fire about two p. m., and the fire continued all the afterneon, extending on both sides, but less toward the factories than down the river. The matines, about 100 strong had been embarked to go dewn and hold the part of the city wall that the two guns were breaching through or over the Governor's house, but on the fire breaking out they were relanded. and the Folly continued a steady fire into the mass of smoke and flame in front. While this was going

or smake and flame in front. While this was going on the ciders of the villages around circulated remonstrances on red paper round the factories.

The fire, which commenced on the afternoon of the 18th, continued throughout the night, and laid bare the senth wall of the city for a distance of between two and three hundred yards—the hongs and houses dectroyed being those valuable properties between the wall and the sea (Quantuce, Tunghiog, and other Chinchew hongs. The Encounter's gun gave her first shot on the 19th, at about 7 j o'clock, and was soon after followed by the guns in the Dutch Folly. The Coromandel went down for more of the Naukiu's and Calcutta's

A little after 7 on the morning of the 20th, Honqua, and a mandarin with a blue button without feather, called on Consul Parker and held a most animated conversation for nearly an hour. There appeared to be but hither versation for nearly an hour. There appeared to be but little error only in the matter, as passers by, attracted by the Consul's loud tones, could see him sitting uncovered. All that could be gleaned from Chinese by anders was, "No can settee." The Admiral went into the Consulate during the interview. Hongas and his comrace, with four mandatin-capped attendants, teck their departure as they came, in a small hong boat at the garden steps.

The anonymous mandarin was the prefect so to call him of Loc-Chec-foo, who had been sent by the Governor General Yeh to the British Consulate, to ascertain the extent of our demands. Consul Parkes de-

ernor General. Yet to the British Consulate, to ascertain the extent of our demands. Consul Parkes delivered to him from Admiral Seymour this demand:
"That the foreign representatives at Canton should "have the same access to the Chinese authorities as at "other ports." The Prefect was, moreover, told, before leaving the Consulate, that the British Admiral, satisfied that he was right, had accessed to the consulate. "other ports." The Prefect was, moreover, told, before leaving the Consulate, that the British Admira',
satisfied that he was right, had resolved to visit the
Governor-General at his palace, and that if the gates
were not opened to him he would enter "through the

To the demand of the Admiral no answer was returned, but about 11 a. m. the Chinese opened fire on the British from the French Folly. The storming party shortly afterward left the ships for the rendezvons on the Dutch Folly. The firing from the French Folly and by this time ceased. One of the flagstatts fronting the Yemun was knocked down by the Folly shot. The Encounter kept up a brisk shelling. Commodore Bates and Mr. Master Johnston gallantly mounted the becach before the storming party landed, and, for a few minutes, stood a sharp fire of musketry fortunate y frew minutes, stood a sharp fire of masketry, fortunate y unscathed. Enough was seen on the reconnotive to cencited the plan of attack, and at 2-15 p.m. the storming party, between 200 and 300, under Commedice Enot.—Capt, the Hon. Keith Stewart leading the naval small-arm men—left the Folly. At 2-40 they meaning the breach, and kept up brisk volleys on the Chinese soldiery, who only returned it long enough to kill one of our marines and to wound six others. Commander Bates was the first to plant the British flag, quickly followed on to the wall by Captains Petrose and Boyle, and Lieutenants Burton, Henry, Swale and Alinut, with their marines. The city gate, about 100 yards cast of the breach, being opened sufficiently for one te pass, Admiral Seymour, attended by Captain Hall of Calcutta, entered at precisely 3:10 Captain Hall of Calcutta, entered at precisely 3:10 p. m. Shots from the Chinese were still flying in dangerous proximity, when his Excellency ordered a field piece, mounted in the breach, to be directed on a buge mad wall fronting the Governor-General's Yaman. Commodore Ediot, however, appeared to the beach to be seen to the hand to the beach to be directed on a buge mad wall fronting the Governor-General's Yaman. think there was a thorter way of getting in than that, and proceeded to cut down a wood palisading on the side, it frough which, at 3:40 p.m., Admiral Seymour and suite proceeded on the approach to the Geveroor-General's reception half.

On arriving at this place, three dead bodies were the only discoverable representatives of Chinese humanity; and Admiral Seymour, simply taking a turn tound the apartments, returned to the breach, and shouly after left for the Folly.

iertly after left for the Folly.

It telrg in possible to hold the walls without a much treer force, the stormers retired at a little before 6, the romor among the Chinese being that they were diven bruk. As the maines were retiring from the wall they were fired on from mounted gingails, the effect being two killed on the spot and some half a

A fresh fire broke out at the blown-up gate, and, octue on by a strong north-west wind, raged furiously broughout the night, and consumed the whole of the consess on the water side of the city wall down to and wond the entrance of the creek, abreast the triumphal On the 20th, occasional shots from the Folly at at-

impling repairers of the breach were all the warlike or erations, blue jackets on shore being engaged in demion of the houses on both sides of the street in rear Firing from the Datch Folly commenced on the 31st

is. m. and builed for a couple of hours after 11 cck. The steamer Canton arrived early with about thy marines, who were landed in the gardens. The omnadel also came up an hour after her, and again

A placard was posted up in the city and suburbs saining the head-money for each foreigner from 500 t.) 1.000 tacls. It transpired that the removal of the whole of 1 ch s treasure and valuable property from the palace took place on the right when the first shell from the Excounter was thrown into the city. Three thouthe Encounter was thrown into the city. Three thrushed colles were employed the whole right in carrying away his effects. Yet is reputed to be chormonally rich. His treasure is mostly in gold. During the 31st the streets in the back of Danish Hong and Old and New China streets were barricaded by the Chinese with bales of cotton. On the same day the steamer Queen left for Hong Keng with a large number of Parsec and Mahametan merchants. Balog a peaceable people, they had been measy ever same the disturbance commenced. At the same time most of the Mannet commenced. people, they had been uneasy ever since the disturbance commenced. At the same time most of the Macae young men made themselves scarce, as the Governor declined point blank to send up the brig-of-war to Canton for the protection of his Portaguese subjects.

On the 25th, Chinere placards were posted in the streets of Canton, in rear of the factories, to the effect that, "Yeh having seized some robbers, the English, "who were in league with the robels and opponents of

'who were in league with the redees and openeds of the Government, had promised to protect them; and that as they, the English, had not obtained what they wanted, they nowbay they will make an attack on the city. The English," the placarders say, have issued a notice to the people telling them they tree not fear, Ac. The rebels did the same when they took Fatslan, and yet, afterward, they burnt had destroyed the whole place. The people, therefore, had better not pay attention to deceptive words, but prepare themselves, and should an attack be made resist with united minds and hearts.

Another placed purported to be from residents outside the city, and was most yielent in its language. These English barbarians, they said, "are always the stage of the control of the

g seping in their disposition, wollish in their character, and are annions to get a hold on Chinese territory. To this end they are in league with the rebels and now precede them in an attack on the city.

This placerd also winds up with an exhortation to reist to the death in the protection of families and home

In snoth or paper it was said, the English having been to should replied the sale of the Russians had come to Canton to recruit their stocks of provisions. Several bodies of the militia on this day paraded the street. Each stop provided one or two man (according to the shop's size), who arsempled at the nearest temple, and

shop's size), who assembled at the nearest temple, and were there a med and equipped. On the lid, the Imperial Commissioner still holding out, a general bembarement, of the old city was com-

out a general bembarement of the old day was evan menced from the stranger Encounter and Sampeon, and the battery on the Dutch Folty.

On the oth, her Majesty's sleamer Barra souts, which had 50 shot in her buil and rigging, destroyed a filet of 22 war junks. Her loss was three kuked and two wounded, the Chinese standing to their gons better than usual. The fert was also taken by the boats of

sall-tie shot away. The landing party was covered by the Coromandel, which backed in shore, the forts depressing their guns so as to bear upon her. The sarrison took to the water, attempting to swim across to be mainland, and hundreds of them must have been drewned. A well-directed shot from the Barracoata silenced the North Wangtong Fort, by blowing up the magazine, and the Chinese from it also took to the water. This was at 10:30 p. m., and nothing further appears to have been done until the morning of the 15th Nov. when, before midday, the Annoghoy forts had spears to have been done until the morning of the 15th Nov. when, before midday, the Annoghov forts had the British flag flying over them, and their defenders were seen scompering over the hills in all directions. The only casualties mentioned were one man killed and three wounded, one of the later said to be a midshipuan. The last seen of the flet by the Fei Ma was the Calentte getting under weigh, evidently bound up the river. A heavy explosion took place in Canton as the steamer Fei Ma lett on the 15th, supposed to be comed by the blowing up of the Sa meen foot.

The latest news from Canton is contained in a letter daved on the morning of Nov. 13. At that time the Red Fort epposite the factories had been pulled down, and Chinese "looters" were busy among the debris.

Red Fort epposite the factories had been pulled down, and Chinese "looters" were busy among the debris. The Shameen fort was to be bown up—the powder was laid, and a I ready for the explosion. The United States steamer San Jacinto, after landing H. E. Dr. Parker and suite at Macao on Tneeday, left that place on the morning of Nov. 12, and arrived at Whamp as in the afternoon. With the Portsmouth and Levant, United States ships, she anchored off French Island. On the 12th were lying be tween Chuessee and the Wangturgs, the Calcutta, bearing the Admiral's flag, and the Nankin, the Encounter and Hornet, screws, and the Berraceuta. Admiral Seyaour, having promised to furnish the Cauton community with a statement of his future intentions, was just about leaving in the Coromandel to carry out his promise before the departure of the mail. There was some talk of a strict Coromandel a Call. There was some talk of a strict blockade until reenforcements arrive. The Chuca-Pee fort is still in the hands of the Chinese, clustered therein in large numbers. Tading vessels will do well to give it a wide berth. The French frigate Vir. was nearing the Bogue as the Coromandel

The parrison of Hong-Kong has received an acces-These garrison of roots Rong as received an acceptance of some 240 rank and the at an opportune moment. These troops (59ths) left Cork on the 2d of July 1sst, and arrived at Hong Kong in the British bark Lismoyne on the 20th inst—110 days only at sea. The men landed on the 21st in good marching order, and there had only been one death on beard. The and there had only been one death on beard. The efficers are Capt. Lines, commanding: Lieutenauts Shekwin and Tinney, and Ensigns Statem, Hasselreige, Cumming and Harrow. Dr. Stratton of her Majerty's 60th Rifles (in India), in medical charge. Eleven women and seven children also accompanied the detachment.

The Friend of Chira, of Out. 21, con-

Eleven women and seven children also accompanied the detachment.

The Friend of China, of Oct 24, says:

"It will be interesting to our readers to learn that a manifesto was in certain influential hands in Canton last week (signed by four Kings under the Taiping dynasty), and that it is highly probable a demonstration will be made by them in a short time, calculated to effect a therough revolution in the South. The Triads, too, it is sa'd, will join heart and hand in the action, and the movement is not likely to fall through, as before, for want of a responsible head.

"News, believed to be authentic, has been received of the death of Hung-sow-chien (Tai-ping-Wang). Up to a very recent period this report of Hung's death was denounced by a brother of the Eastern King, Yang, as a fabrication; and Hung's own brother, in this neighborhood, knows, or rather says, nothing about it. Ying, showever, the rebel chief, whose arrival here

it. Ying however, the rebel chief, whose arrival here from Singapore was mentioned in this paper the other day, and who actually holds a commission as Admiral under the new Government, admits that Hung-sowchuch died some three years ago, leaving a son upward of ten years old, who, when the empire is pacified, will take the reins as Emperor."

THE REMONSTRANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE REMONSTRANCE OF THE PLOTLE OF CANTON.

The following letter was sent by the inhabitants of Canton to the Erglish Plenipotentary, remonstrating against the hostilities:

"Every question has its rights, every position its

contingencies of advantage and disidvantage. We cannot refrain from stating those incidental to the present one for the benefit of your Excellency's nation. We, the Cantonese—who have been born and We, the Cantonese-who have been born and brought up in this place, some of us in the public ser-vice, some of us in trade, whatever our vocation have each one all our property, our very food and rai-ment, in this city: and to all of us, hundreds of thou-sends in number, the city is our base and our founda-

"Your nation has traded at Canton for more than a century, during which it may be said that between you and curselyes, the Cantonese, there have been relations of friendship, and not of hostility.

"The late affair of the loroba was a trifle: it was no

case for deep-sented animosity—no great offense that could not be forgotten. Yet you have suddenly taken up arms, and for several days you have been firing stell until you have burned dwellings and destroyed people in untold numbers. It cannot be either told how many old people, infants and femiles have left their nomes in affection. If your countrymen have not seen this, they have surely heard, have they not, that such is the case? What offense has been com mitted by the people of Centen that such calamity

'Again, it has come to our knowledge that you are "Again, it has come to our knowledge that you are insisting on official receptions within the city. This is doubtloss, with a view to amicable relations; but when your only proceeding is to open a fire upon us which destroys the people, supposing that you were to obtain admission into the city, still the sons, brothers and kindred of the people whom you have barned out and killed will be ready to lay down their lives to be averged on your countrymen, nor will the authorities be able to prevent them. The authorities are able to accord your admission into the city, but they are not able to assure to such of your countrymen as do enter accord your admission into the city, but they are not able to assure to such of your countrymen as do enter a lerfect immunity from harm. If, then, your country men were admitted, could you always have a large force here for their protection? A protecting force can-netre main here any great length of time; and if death and wounds were to be the concition of your entering it, what been would acmission into the city be, even

"There is another point: although shells have been flying against the city for several days, burning build ings and destroying life, no fire has been returned by the troops; this is friendly and conceding. It is enough to content you; and as you resorted to hostilities for a small matter, so now, for the sake of the people's lives, you may suspend them; and considering what has been achieved at the present stage of proceedings, there al-low them to terminate. Why add another difficulty to the existing one, and so cause an interruption of the friendly in derstanding between our countries?

neither is it right to let a kind so commin itself that it cannot be ended. There is one point of which you lose sight; you do not remember that our authorities are subject to premotion, translation, and similar changes of office, which may remove them from Kwang-tung. In the twinking of an eye its whole establishment may be changed; but the native trader has been here, gen-eration after generation, from father to son, from granchine to grandson, for hundreds and thousands of years, without interruption of the line. You do not re-flect upon the distant future—that to inflict injury on the Carton people is to make enomics of thousands and millions of men; that the longer the feud endures the deeper rooted it will be; that the more protracted the struggle the more unpetuous will be the zeal for it. It is in your power to go the extreme length of injury that can be inflicted. To resolve on this is tracalculty to can be finitely as a second of every living being in Canton—is to centemplate the total abandonment of its trace. What, in that case, would be your gain? And, it resolved to go this length, how are you to dispose of the French, the Americans and other foreign nations?

This is the unanimous and other foreign nations?

This is the unanimous declaration, made with sincerity and carnestness, of the Canteness. We submit it in the hope that your Excellency will deign to consider it, and we respectfully present our wishes for your Excellency's peace and prosperity.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA FROM ZANZIRAS. - Capt. Buston and Lieut. Speke have left for Zanzibar, to on mence a socies of explorations late the interior, for which two years have been assigned them. They ex-pect to be joined by Dr. Seinbauser from Aden, and this con please the arrangements of the expedition. It is not supposed likely that the travelers will be able to in more than a twelvementh at a time in the late remain more than a twenty-means at a time at the fire, it is, when they find their supplies and resources begin to fail them, they will probably visit Zanaibar, and make a fresh capatrare misned. Their first object is to make for the choices of the Great Lake or series of lakes in Cantral Africa, which 20 years ago were only known by imperiest remor, and from time to time were acted from or replaced on the man, as our supplies. had from or replaced on the map, as our supposed large exprine exist in Central Airies, itst under the of large expone exist in Central Arrea, that under the line and so as far south as the twentre h parallel, or probably over a space hearly as large as the psaincals of Hindoston. That this is a continuous inland sea we have no crifficiant ground for believing. That the lakes a contrad is more if an probable; that some of their are of vest magnitude is almost certain; but not only are we ignorant of their size, their connections, widen, and relations to each other, but we are not so much as aware who her er not they form a great independent lake are river system unconnected with the ocean, or whother they may not send off a portion of their waters to the sea. Capt. Button is of opinion that from some of than usual. The first was also taken by the beats of the Calcutta. Admiral Seyment having previously reconcilered the Pogue Forts, at the cultumes of the Canten River, five of them were taken on the 12th lines. The operations are thus described in The Chinal Mod. of Nov. 15:

"The first capture was South Wangtong, after a brish five from the Calcutta, which had bet unless type at so between them selving a proofer water has found the mystery of the past tweety contains. The Chical groups are tweety contains.

sive lekes, which owe their existence to the melting of the snows on the Mountains of the Moon, as feeders of the Nile. These be describes as 6 and 7 south and 57 and 65 cast. If we subtract the correction of tan degree required by all Ptolemy's observations, this will place them three or four north. According to Ptolemy, when the correction just referred to has been applied, the Mountains of the Moon are very nearly under the line, and this is the position now assigned to the Great Showy Range. It is to these wonderful regions that the eyes of geographers in all parts of the world are at present directed, and thitherward two hodies of bold adventurers, one from Cairo, another from Bombay, present directed, and uniforward two bonies of bolical adventurers, one from Cairo, another from Bombay, are at present directing their steps, with an enterprise before them, laborious and dangerous as it is, often paralleled in labor and in danger, but never certainly surpassed in interest. Bembay Times.

THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK No. II-

MADAME WIDGER,

No. 3 First Avenue, near Houston street. This ancient dame, whose very wrinkles date back into the Eighteenth century, holds her magic court i the delightful locality specified at the head of this arti cle. That the public may be apprised of her where abouts, and know exactly where to find a genuine article of modern Witchcraft, she inserts every second day the following advertisement in the The Herald and Sun :

"MADAME WIDGER, the Natural-Gifted Astrologist, Second-Sight Seer and Doctress, tells past, present and future events, love, contribing marriage, absent friends, sickness; prescribes medicines for all diseases; property lost of stolen, at No. 3 First av., near Houston-st." Beg uiled by the poetic euphony of her concrous cogno-

men our reporter determined to begin with the venerable

madam, his researches into the secrets of the future, resolved, moreover, to have her tell his "love, court ship, marriage, absent friends or sickness," or to " prescribe medicines" for "property lost or stolen," cording to the advertisement. Trembling with undefined terror and apprehension of the fearful ordeal before him, he bent his steps to the First avenue, and in due time stood, awe-struck, before the mansion of the enchantress. The necessity of taking notes soon dispelled his bewilderment, and brought him to a sense of the reality of the scene, which, stripped of its mysteriousness, assumed an aspect very commonplace, not to say seedy. The house, a three-story blick, seemed to have that architectural disease which is a perpetual epidemic among the tenant-houses of the city, and which makes them all look as if they had been dipped in a strong solution of something that had taken the skin off. The point was blistered and pecling off in finkes: the blinds were hanging cornerwise by solitary hinges; the shingles were starting from their places with a strange air of disquietude, as if some mighty hand had stroked them the wrong way; the door steps were shaky and crazy in the knees; the door had a curious air of debility and emaciation, and the bell-knob was too weak to return to its place after it had feelily done its brazen duty. There was no door-plate, but on a battered tin sign was biazoned, in far letters, the mystic word "Widger." The door was opened by an uncertain old man with very weak eyes, who appeared to have, in a milder form, the some malady which afflicted the house; perhaps he was a twin, and suffered from brotherly sympathy-at any rate the dilepidating disease had touched him sorely; its ravages were particularly noticeable in the toes of his boots and the elbows of his coat. Violent remedies had evidently been applied in the latter case but the patches were of different colors, and suggestive of the rag-bag; the boots were past hope of convalescence. Guided by this individual, our reporter entered a small, shabbily-furnished room, and, accepting the proffered imbecile invitation, bestowed himself a disreputable chair. On a seven-by-nine cookingstove, which three pints of coal would have driven blazing crazy, stood a diminutive iron kettle, in which something was noisily stewing; the something may have been a decection of megic berbs, or it may have been Madame Vidger's dinner. Our reporter, pursued his investigations no further than the outside, and did not consider himself justified in raising the cover. A tumble-down truck in a corner of the room did precarious duty for a chair; a faded carpet hid the floor; a cheap rockingchair in the act of moulting its upholstery spread its Inturious arms invitingly near the dim window; and a table on which a pack of German playing-cards was coyly half concealed by The Sun newspaper; a coalhod and a poker, completed the necessary furnishing of the apartment. The ornaments are soon inventoried; a certificate of membership of the New York State Agricultural Society, given at Albany to Mr. M. G. Bivins, hung in a cheap frame over the table. The other decorations were a few prints of high-colored saints, an engraving of a purple Virgia Mary with a pea green child, and a picture of a blue Joseph being sold by yellow brethren to a crowd of scarlet merchants who were paying for him with money that looked like peppermint lozengee.

Madame Widger, the "mysterious Spanish lady was not at first visible to the naked eye, but a loud, shrill, vicious voice, which made itself heard through the partition dividing the reception room from some apartment as yet unexplored by him, directed the attention of our reporter to her exact locality. The old man subsided into a chair, and in a weak sort of way began to talk, evidently with some insane idea of pleasingly filling up the time urtil the prophetees should be disengaged. His conversation seemed to run to disasters, with a particular partiality to shipwrecks. He accordingly cetailed, with wonderful exactness, the perils encountered by a certain canal-beat of his, "loaded principally with butter and cheese, during a dangerous voyage from Albany to this city, and which was finally brought safely to a secure harbor by the power of the Widger, which eiscan stance had made him her slave for hie?" The shrift voice now ceased, and the person to whom it had been addressed came forth. The lime on his blue jean garments, and the cloudy appearance of his boots declared him to be semething in the mason line. He deported bimeelf with becoming reverence and departed in ap-

A grizzled head now thrust itself out of the myste-

rious closet, opened its mouth, and the victous voice said: "I will see you now, Sir." Our reporter, with a fluttering heart and unsteady steps, summoned his courage and entered the place, to him as mysterious as was Bluebeard's golden keyed closet to his ninth wife. He encountered a cadaverous, bony-looking woman, very tall, very old, though with hair still black; with gray eyes, and false gleaming teeth. She was attired in calico; quality, ten cents a yard; appearance, dirty. Hardly was the door closed, when the vicious voice spite fully remarked, "Sit down, Sir;" and a skinny flager pointed to a cane-bottomed chair. While seating himself and taking off his gloves, our reporter took an observation. The apartment was not large; in an unfurnished state, a moderately-hooped belie might bave steed in it without serious damage to her outskirts but there would be little extra room for any enter prising adventurer to circumnavigate around her. In one corner was a small pine light stand, on which was a skeptical looking Bible, with a very black brass key tied in it; a volume of Cowper, bound to full calf; a little lomp with a single lighted with and a pile of the Madame's business handbills. The Widger shut her self balf up like a jack-krife, and sat down angularly of one of the chairs, and the victous voice mentioned this fearful fact: "My terms are a dellar for gentlemen; and the gray eyes stonly stared until the dorlar afore said was produced. The voice now prepared for business by sundry "Abems!" and when fairly in working order, it proceeded: "Give me your handyour bft hand." The Widger took the extended pale in her shriveled fingers and made four rapid date in the middle of it with the fore-ringer of her other hand. as if the were scorpfully pointing out defects in it cork manship; then she opened the drawer of the little stand with a spiteful jerk, and withdraw then: semething which she put to her sinister optic, and began rapicly screwing it around with both hands, as f the had got water on the brain and was trying to tap herself in the eye. Then the victims voice began in a lond, mechanical manner, to speak with the great est velubility, ranning the sentences together, and no

thinking of a comma or a period until the breath w .-

"I see by looking in this stone that you was born under two planets one is the planet Mars you will die planet Jupiter but it won't be this year or under the text you have seen a great deal of trouble and mis fortune in your past life but better days are surely in store for you you have passed through many things which if written in a book would make a meet inter esting volume I see by looking more closely in the stone that you are about to receive two letters one a business letter the other a let-" here her breath failed, and as soon as it came back the voice continue. -"ter from a felend it is written very closely and is crossed I see by looking more closely in the stone that one of the letters will contain news which will die tress you exceedingly for a little while but you need not be troubled for it will all be for year good you are seen to have an interview with a man of light hair and blue eyes who will profess great interest in you but he will get the advantage of you if he can you must beware of him I see by looking more closely in the stone that you will live to be 68 years old but you will die before you are 70." Here was another station where the locomotive voice stoppe t to take in air, and then instantly dashed ahead at a greater speed than ever. "I see by looking more closely in the stone that good luck will befall you a near friend will die and eave you a fortune I see by looking more closely in the stone that this will happen to you when you are between 32 and 34 years old that is all I see in this

stone." Another grab brought from the little drawer another pebble, which the Madam placed at her eye, the bering operation was recommenced, and the vicious voice once more got up steam.

"I see by looking closely in this stone that you will have two wives one will be blue eyed and thother will be black-eyed with the first one you will not live long but with the last one you will be happy many years I see by looking more closely in the stone that you will have six children which wil be very comfortable the lady who is to be your first wife is at this moment thinking of you I see by looking more closely in the stone that a mar with light hair and blue eyes is trying to get her away from you but she scorns him and turns away I see by looking more closely in the stone that she has a strong feeling for you you need not fear the man with light hair and blue eyes for you will get her you and you only will possess her heart I see by oking more closely in the stone that she is good gentle kind loving affectionate true-hearted and pleasant (the vicious voice resented each one of these goodna tured adjectives, as if it had been a gross personal in sult to the Widger, and spit them spitefully at on trembling reporter as if they tasted badly in the madam's mouth,) and will make you a good wife; you will be rich and happy you will be successful in business you will be hereafter always lucky you will be distinguished you will be eminent you will be good you will be respected you will be beloved honored cherished and will reach a good old age I see by looking is this stone-that is all I see by looking in this stone."

Here she ceased, and choking down her indiguation, which had arisen to a fearful pitch during the somplimentary percration, she said, taking up the equivocal Bible with the key tied in it. " Take hold of the key with your fieger, I will give you one wish, if the book turns round you will have your wish." Our eporter took the key in the required manner, and the Widger closed her eyes and muttered something which may have been either a prayer or a recipe for picking red cabbage, for our reporter was unable to satisfy himself with any degree of certainty what it was; at the appointed time the book turned and the wish was

therefore graciously granted. Our reporter smiled his grimmest smile and ventured o inquire if his unknown rival was making any progress in securing the affections of the lady in dispute, and received the satisfying answer, " She scene him and turns away." Reassured by this, our reporter mentally and figreely defled the blue-eyed intrader to do his worst, and with a reverential obeisance left the presence. As he departed, the skinny hand presented im with a handbill, but the vicious voice was silent.

Madame Widger is well known in Albany—two years

go she sued that city for damages suffered by her on count of the overflow of Beaver Creek into ber ofar. The Court awarded her \$1,100, but that slow ity has not yet paid up. The Madame is constantly usy. Our reporter's visit was early in the day, but te had already been preceded by five "ladice" and three "gentlemen." It is unnecessary to say that he is satisfied with the investment of that dollar, and he

fully believes in the mysterious power of the Widger. Should any of our readers be skeptical, the following extract from her handbill will probably instantly convert them to the true faith:

She was born with this wonderful gift of revealing the def man, and she has revealed mysteries that so make the states that she advertises nothing but what she can entire satisfaction to all who wish to consult her.

AN OLD COUNTERFEITER NABBED.

A netorious counterfeiter, named Richard Scraphine, dias Peter Seraphino, alias Seraphine Petersen, ws arrested, on Wednerday evening, by Officers Cowas and Hebbard of the Eighteenth Ward Police.

Scraphine is a German by birth, and has been living for some time at No. 251 Eighteenth street, near First avenue, pretending to be a shoemaker, but latterly stepected of being engaged in the manufacture of bogs noney. A woman hving is another part of the house, having occasion to go it is his room, some days are found him sitting at a table, over which he at one threw his apren. She quickly withdrew and comment cated her suspicions that sometolog was wrong, to a Hines, who kept his officers on the lookout.

After watching a couple of days, they saw Serphize leave his house with his apron on, as though ju from his shoe-bench. He proceeded to the batches shop of Edward Mechan, No. 192 Avenue B, where b purchased some meat and gave a spurious quarter payment—the officers all the while on his track, who as soon as he offered this quarter, entered and arrestol

On search, they found nine of the bogus quarters on his person. They subsequently procured a warrant and scarched his house, where they discovered des molds, stamps, Thompson's Coin-book, bottles to chemicals, and all the apparatus for counterfeits egether with about \$100 in bogus Spanish and Mes can dollars, halves and quarters. There were also few German coins. Most of the money was found its trunk, but a considerable quantity was secreted in bedetick.

This work was executed with a great deal of The money has an old look, as though it had per through many hands and become well worn, he's

pertion of it was unfinished, lacking this assessed A great deal of this money had been passed on

butchers, who are supposed to be less likely to the the trick, because their hands are so greasy. Scraphine was delivered into the hands of

United States authorities, who at once recognized as an old acquaintance. In February, 1819, he ectivisted of making and passing counterfeit most and sentenced to three years' toprison near Bri said to have been subsequently convicted in Kar County of the same officese.

He is tome 10 years of age, of heavy build, and gravity of demenner, gray whokers, bald health mot lines ligent expression give him the respectable lake with a solver German, and him a sober German spothecary or shemist. He is said speak several languages tidently, and to be highly to

Can plished in various ways.

On his former trial, his appeal to Judge Beit had nevertial sentence is remembered by all who has a very elequent and touching. He read a cardo phine pared address to the Court, in which he deliced the property of the had constructed to the court of t bin-self of a most pitiful story. He had emerge form Das Valedand, he said, bit soless and posts with respondent and trouble, and may indeed

From The London Daily News.

Up to the night of Oct 21 all seamed very quiet on the river, but on the morning of the 22d the residents